

THE EFFORT WILL PROVE FUTILE

Carlisle's Attempt To Check The Free Coinage Wave

NOW ROLLING OVER ILLINOIS

Will Have But Little Effect on the People.

AS FREE COINAGE MEN ARE SURE TO CONTROL

The Chicago Convention—There Is Gossip as to Whom They Will Name as Their Candidate.

Washington, April 16.—(Special.)—Illinois men here do not believe that Carlisle's speech will be effective in stemming the free coinage tide in Illinois. Even Senator Palmer, the cuckoo senator, admits that Illinois will send a free coinage delegation to the democratic convention.

Mr. Cleveland has looked upon Illinois as the pivotal state; could that be saved, he believed the convention would be for gold, and it has been his latest plan, agreed upon when Whitney was here, to put out ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, as the administration's candidate.

Today all the gold men practically admit that the convention will declare for free coinage and everybody is now talking candidates. Candidates galore are coming out. Tillman and Bland are the extremist candidates, neither of these men, however, have a chance today.

Boies, of Iowa, is looked upon as the most available man. He is recognized as a strong man, conservative in all things, honest and a consistent advocate of the free coinage of both metals.

Certain it is that the free coinage democrats will control the Chicago convention. That being practically settled, there will soon be candidates in great numbers for the honors. We shall also soon see a letter from Mr. Cleveland in which he will say he is not a candidate for renomination.

As to Adjournment.

Speaker Reed and his friends in the house are counting upon adjournment of congress about the middle of May.

The New England republican senators are making calculations on the same lines. There are many democrats who are doing the same thing. But some of the democratic leaders don't think that wise. Indeed one of the democrats of the senate has been committee told Senator Aldrich this morning that the republicans need count upon adjournment until after the republican national convention. The democrats have the power to hold congress in session and there are many of them who think it just as well to hold congress here in order that time may be held for discussion of the republican platform.

Senator Gorman is one of the democrats who favors holding congress in session long enough to attend to pending business.

Senator Hill, on the other hand, thinks congress had a great deal to do. He has no home of the democratic gathering together, and thinks no good could come of it, however much campaigning material might be got out of the republicans.

A Favorable Report.

The senate judiciary has agreed to report favorably the proposed bill to amend the prison in the southern judicial circuit.

When the report is made it will go to the appropriation committee, to be incorporated in one of the supply bills. Senator Bacon thinks there will be no trouble with the project in the senate. There may be difficulty in the house, but the majority of the average congressmen do not know just how to vote upon it. The majority of them would prefer that it go over until after elections.

Another important matter is the admission of territories. Bills to admit both New Mexico and Arizona have been reported to the senate and yesterday the house committee on territories reported the Arizona bill. This report was after a fight against the bill by the goldbugs. Some of them stayed away from the committee meeting to prevent action, knowing that the admission of Arizona would mean two more free coinage democratic senators.

This simply shows that the financial question is mixed up in everything and the goldbugs are subordinating everything to aid Mr. Cleveland in his fight against free coinage.

The Government Building.

The subcommittee on appropriations has put a clause in the bill to report the government building on the exposition grounds to the city of Atlanta.

Judge Milner, who is a candidate for congress against Judge Johnson, has written the latter suggesting that primaries be held on the same day throughout the district. Judge Maddox replied that he would leave that matter entirely to the congressional committee, in whose judgment he has confidence.

It Is a Canard.

Senator Johnson on being informed this afternoon that the official organ of the secretary of the interior, published in Atlanta, contained a statement to the effect that he and a committee were to name the delegates from the state at large from the states which are expected to send silver delegations to the national convention, said:

"The statement is absurd on the face of it. We are doing nothing of the kind, and as far as the state of Georgia is concerned, I have not the slightest idea who will be elected as delegates to the Chicago convention, nor do I care so long as the men chosen are in favor of the restoration of silver to the position it occupied at the time of its demonetization. The friends of the silver are naturally interested in the progress of the fight for its restoration and we are delighted with the reports received from Alabama, Missouri, Georgia, Tennessee and other southern states. As for interfering in the choice of delegates, the statement is too absurd to dignify with denial."

"You may say for me, however," said the Arkansas senator, who is one of the best democratic leaders in Washington, "that the indication now point to an overwhelming majority for silver at the Chicago convention. It looks as if strong free coinage delegations will be sent from almost every southern state as well as from the states west of the Mississippi river, and it is probable that from the middle western states there will be as many as two hundred free coinage delegates. I see no possible obstacle in the way of a clean sweep in the convention, and all that is necessary now is for democrats who believe in the traditional principles of the party to keep alert and to watch for any pitfalls that are being thrown in their way by those who are interested in sustaining the single gold standard."

Senator Bacon's Amendment.

Senator Bacon today gave notice of an amendment he would propose to the sundry civil bill providing:

"That the secretary of the treasury be and is authorized and directed to pay over to the Cotton States and International Exposition company all those portions of appropriation bills heretofore made under the act of August 18, 1894, for the building and for the exhibit by the government at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, which shall remain unexpended after all the liabilities incurred by the building and exhibit shall have been paid off and discharged."

E. W. B.

SENATOR TALKS SAUCY

The New Yorker Attacks the Populist Senator from Kansas.

PEPPER'S WORD IS NO GOOD

Says Mr. Hill as He Talks About the Kansas.

THEN HE DEFENDS SECRETARY CARLISLE

And Says He Would Do the Same if the Work Attacked Had Been by a Republican.

Washington, April 16.—After the routine morning business, Mr. Hill addressed the senate to show the necessity of a new building for the national museum.

At the close of Mr. Morrill's remarks the hill for the new building was placed on the calendar. A suggestion was made by Mr. Hoar to compliment the senator from Vermont by the immediate passage of the bill, but Mr. Morrill preferred to have it placed on the calendar, saying that he would offer it as an amendment to the sundry civil bill.

The Dupont election case was taken up and Mr. Gray continued his argument before yesterday's session.

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THE SPANIARDS WERE WHIPPED

Last Tuesday's Engagement Was the Bloodiest of the War.

ANTONIO MACEO'S VICTORY

He Led His Troops and Many Spaniards Were Killed.

A COMPANY OF WOMEN FIGHT FOR CUBA

A Hand-to-Hand Conflict in Which the Spanish Troops Retreat in Great Disorder.

New York, April 16.—A Herald special from Tampa, Fla., says that further information received from private sources in Havana, shows that the bloodiest engagement of the war was fought Tuesday at Luchuz. The Spanish forces under Colonel Linares suffered overwhelming defeat at the hands of Antonio Maceo, who commanded a force of 8,000 men in a strong position.

Spanish reports place Colonel Linares' forces at 1,200, of whom, 450 were killed and 600 were taken prisoner. The insurgents lost 200 killed and about 400 wounded.

The Spanish plan was for three battalions to attack the Spanish lines, but Colonel Echiverri's battalion failed to arrive. He is now being court-martialed.

Maceo led his troops into the thickest of the fight and Colonel Linares' forces retreated in disorder. They finally made a stand on the west of the Santa Clara plantation behind rude fortifications until a warship came to their rescue.

The Cuban forces on the shore had saved with the troops as they embarked, shooting them down in their boats. In the battle the Cuban forces captured a company of Cuban women, fought bravely.

In an effort to capture Colonel Linares, an insurgent, Alvarez got separated. Seeing his danger, Mrs. Alvarez and several others followed him. Both husband and wife were caught in the Spanish lines and tried to fight their way back with machetes. Thinking that his wife was at his side still, Alvarez made his escape, but she was cut off at the last moment and was literally hacked to pieces by Spanish soldiers. Her husband was also killed.

General Maceo commanded him to appear before him. On demanding a reason for his crime Alvarez said he could not endure life purchased by his wife's death.

"Pray God you may die, for if you live I will surely hang you. This needs me to see to it that you are not in the face of the enemy."

The news of the Spanish defeat has produced a great sensation in Havana and the cities have been forced to admit many details.

General Gomez is reported in good health and is expected to return to Cuba in a few days. He is now in the city of Bahia Honda.

General Maceo's forces crossed the straits last week and burned the Pulpido estates, which had been fortified and placed in Moro castle.

Maceo, the rebel commander, still remains in the trenches or military line extending from Mariel to Malana. Slight attacks at different points are reported.

THREE WERE KILLED.

A Tragedy in Tennessee Growing Out of an Old Feud.

Bean Station, Tenn., April 16.—(Special.)—George Jackson, William Dootson and George Greene were killed yesterday morning about fifteen miles from Bean Station, Tenn., in the lower edge of Hancock county. The trouble arose at the trial of Marion Hatfield for the murder of Jones, a result of an old feud between the Greens and the Hatfields. Inside of five minutes from the beginning of the trouble the three were men.

No arrests were made. At the trial Hatfield confessed that Trale had been killed by Charles Collins for the purpose of robbery, but that he was left out of the deal. Officers are after Collins and he will be lynched if caught.

RUN OVER BY AN ELECTRIC CAR.

A Child Fatally Injured in Chattanooga Yesterday.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 16.—(Special.)—A young child, seven years old, was run over by an electric car this morning and so seriously injured that her life is despaired of. The doctors found it necessary to amputate a limb. The other leg was injured and the right arm is badly crushed. No blame is attached to the electric car.

The father of the child was a brakeman on the Cincinnati Southern railroad and a few weeks ago was knocked off a car and was laid up for some time. He is now in the hospital and is in a critical condition. The doctors have no hope of saving the child's life.

Miss Beveridge Uses a Pistol.

Raleigh, N. C., April 16.—A beautiful late night William Rice, a young white barber, was shot by Miss Belle Beveridge, a middle-aged woman, as he was trying to effect an entrance to her home. His purpose was evidently other than robbery. The woman used a pistol. The ball entered near Rice's heart. His condition is so critical that the ball cannot be extracted.

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HERE'S WHERE THE MONEY IS

Millions Upon Millions of Pounds Laid Away in England.

THE EXCHEQUER IS SHOWN

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Entertains the House of Commons.

WITH A REPORT ON THE TREASURY CONDITION

The Values in Railway Earnings and Other Things Show a Remarkable Increase.

London, April 16.—In the house of commons this afternoon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, amid conservative cheers, rose to deliver the speech introducing the budget. He began by saying that the people the fact that the expenditure of the last fiscal year had been larger than that of any year since the last great war, the surplus in the treasury was the largest that had ever been known and the credit of the country was never so high.

The yield of consols to the purchaser, he said, was just about half what it was a century ago, and a larger sum had been applied to the reduction of the national debt than had ever before been applied to that end within a similar period. The deposits in savings banks and permanent accounts in ordinary banks had gone up to a satisfactory point.

The great triumph of a chancellor of the exchequer, he said, was when receipts and estimates came to the figures of this year, became remarkable in respect of the receipts exceeding the estimates. Everything, he declared, had had an upward tendency, especially during the latter half of 1895.

The increase in the value of exports, imports, railway earnings and bankers' deposits, he said, were all indications of a healthy state of the country. The revenue for the fiscal year had been £191,574,000, while for the year 1894-5 the revenue had been only £184,684,000, showing an increase of £7,890,000 and making an excess of £5,812,000 over the estimates.

A great feature had been in the increase in the revenue from tobacco wine and tea, the latter having steadily driven coffee from the market. British and Irish spirits had also driven foreign spirits out of the market. The imports of spirits had declined 10 per cent, and the popular taste for beer was steadily increasing.

The following are the delegates from the state at large to the national convention: John P. Hill, of Augusta, and Joel Wilbur, of Avera.

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Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors in the city—Messrs. Charles H. Donnelly, R. L. Cannon and G. W. Tasker. The traveling representatives of The Constitution are Messrs. William M. Kersh, W. H. Overby and L. R. Wilcox.

Watch Your Dates.
The dates following the address of subscribers indicate time to which paid. All are urgently requested to watch this date, and notify the home office when errors are discovered.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., April 17, 1896.

The People and Their Senators.

When, in response to the demand of the people, The Constitution several weeks ago took up the fight for a senatorial primary in every county in the state in order that the people might select the man who is to represent them in the senate, there was a tremendous howl set up by the "organs" who, for reasons best known to themselves, and well understood by the public, were interested in suppressing popular expression on this important subject.

The Savannah Press led the way and unhesitatingly declared that until the law relating to the election of senators was changed it was inappropriate and untimely to make a change in the system even by the primary plan which referred the whole matter from the legislature to the people. The "official organ" of the secretary of the interior, here in Atlanta, reproduced with conspicuous display every comment that could be obtained on this line; but now, in response to the recent communications of Chairman Clay and Governor Atkinson, both of whom declare that the people should be heard from on the senatorship, the "official organ" proclaims with great gusto in its issue of yesterday:

They both advocate a senatorial primary. Where is there a democrat in Georgia who does not?

The agitation of the question of a senatorial primary has, therefore, succeeded in forcing approval from the very element which two months ago was doing its utmost to withhold from the people the right to name their senator by direct vote. There are 137 counties in Georgia and when all have acted we believe that it will be found that but few of them will have refused to accord the people the privilege; and wherever such refusal is made the issue will be drawn in the legislative contests.

Thus, within the twinkling of an eye, the whole state has been brought to a recognition of the justice of the demand that the people shall name their senator by direct vote. It is a victory which is broadly suggestive and which means that the people will make no mistake.

And now we hear a chirp from the "official organ" to the effect that counties which have already ordered a vote on the senatorship in June should "reconsider their action."

They will do nothing of the kind, and in his letter published yesterday it will be remembered that Chairman Clay, in his suggestion, referred only to the counties which are "hereafter to act." Already in two or three counties, notably in Floyd, unsuccessful efforts have been made to reconsider, the Floyd committee refusing to do so by a practically unanimous vote.

In many counties in the state sentiment in favor of the consolidation of all primaries on one day is so overwhelming that the executive committees cannot refuse to ignore it. In these counties legislative and other primaries will be held. In an interview with State Treasurer Hardeman, published in yesterday afternoon's "official organ," that well-known democrat is thus quoted:

The election of a United States senator rests with the legislators and it is eminently proper that the people should express their opinions at the same time they vote for members of the legislature.

Yet this is introduced with the entirely inappropriate preliminary, "Treasurer Hardeman's statement is on the right line, nor does it conflict with the views expressed by Governor Atkinson or Chairman Clay, for it is manifestly proper that where a senatorial primary is held, the vote should take place on the same day that the people nominate their representatives, and if July 6th is too early for the one it is too early for the other. The expression of the people on both of these questions

should be made at the same time for reasons which manifestly need no argument to emphasize their adequacy.

If the gold contractionists propose to bolt if they cannot have their way—and this seems to be the fear—they will do it as quickly as the result of their defeat in one thing as in another, and if this is to be their course the sooner they take it the better it will be for all concerned.

As to the date on which the senatorial primaries are to be held in counties which have not already acted, The Constitution makes no contention. This is a matter which, as stated by Chairman Clay yesterday, is to be left entirely to the independent action of the county committees. Each county knows its own problems and it can act accordingly. Some will no doubt prefer that all primary action be disposed of at one time and they will settle the question of the senatorship along with the other matters which are to be acted upon on the day set apart for the election of delegates to the state convention; other counties, acting on the suggestion of Governor Atkinson and Mr. Clay, will fix a later day for senatorial primaries, and no doubt many of these primaries will be fixed for the day of the state election.

What The Constitution wants and what the gold contractionists have been forced to concede, much against their will, is the right of the people to vote on the senatorship. This is primarily the issue and on it the democracy of Georgia has taken its stand.

The Constitution has accomplished nothing in its history of which it is more proud, and of which it feels that the people were ever in more hearty accord than in securing what amounts to almost unanimous consent that the senators from Georgia will hereafter be elected by the direct vote of the democratic masses of the state.

A Democratic Revival.

The country has never witnessed a more complete, a more widespread or a more enthusiastic revival of genuine democratic principles than that which is going on throughout the land today. Recent high handed efforts to force down the throats of the honest voters of the party an indorsement of republican doctrines which they have been denouncing and opposing for years, have only stimulated democratic energies. The bold declarations of the agents of the money power in favor of the single gold standard have only served to convince the democratic voters that prompt measures must be taken to prevent the further ruin of the people.

More than this, the unprecedented attitude of a democratic president in ignoring democratic principles has only served to convince the rank and file of the democracy that hereafter there must be no uncertain platform declarations and that no candidate must be nominated whose record is not clearly, cleanly and consistently democratic. On these lines the democratic revival is progressing, and it has assumed such proportions and aroused such enthusiasm as to make the prospects of the party decidedly hopeful.

One thing is clearly understood by the genuine democratic leaders, and that is that, in a clear-cut campaign against the single gold standard and in favor of the restoration of silver, the party will sweep the country. On the other hand, they know that if this great issue is belittled or straddled in the platform declarations, or that if a man of doubtful record or purpose is nominated, the party will be buried out of sight.

Consequently, we see in all the states where the democratic party has any strength or any hope of contributing an electoral vote to the nominee of the party, a tremendous revival of democratic enthusiasm. The rank and file of the party—the honest voters—are rallying in opposition to the British gold standard and in favor of the restoration of silver as a part of the fundamental money of the country. They are rallying in behalf of their own interests and those of the people.

The outcome of the democratic convention of Missouri is of tremendous import. The democratic party in that great state has spoken as one man, protesting against the single gold standard and declaring in favor of the free coinage of silver.

In that convention, representing the democratic party of the great state of Missouri, there were but five men who voted against the free coinage resolutions.

We say that the result in Missouri is of tremendous import as showing the purpose of the honest voters of the country to bring about a revival of genuine democratic principles. Consider the circumstances. The agents of the money power have for six months been carrying on an active campaign in behalf of the single gold standard. In the progress of the campaign a good deal of money has been employed and a number of editors muzzled. To aid in the campaign the money power has had the influence of such federal office holders as could be brought to believe that a man sells his political convictions when he accepts a public office. The gold contractionists also had on their side C. C. Maht, who must have been a man of influence, since he was made chairman of the state executive committee two years ago. More than this the St. Louis Republic, the leading democratic daily in Missouri, had its silver wheel scotched by some invisible influence, and when it has not been printing arguments in behalf of the gold standard, has been yelling for "harmony" of

the kind that comes from the surrender of principle.

We see what has happened. In the face of all the power, influence and money of the gold contractionists could bring to bear in the campaign, the democracy of Missouri have almost unanimously put on record their abhorrence of the British gold standard and as unanimously declared in favor of the free coinage of silver.

This is democracy—the Simon pure article, and Georgia sends greeting to Missouri!

Suppressing the News.

The Constitution printed yesterday some remarks from The Birmingham News that ought by all means to be circulated in the editorial rooms of the big New York newspapers—say, for instance, The Herald, The World and The Times. The remarks of our Birmingham contemporary are so aptly put, and come so close to the fundamental reason for the existence of newspapers, that we reproduce them here:

It has come to The News that some of its colleagues in the recent fight for sound money have expressed surprise and even enmity, because The News yesterday afternoon conceded Captain Johnston's nomination. In the name of truth, good friends of principle, how could The News have done otherwise? The election returns, which The News has fondly tried to have another way, came in for Captain Johnston.

Journalism is not always the happiest occupation. A daily newspaper which tries to do its duty to its readers by its implied contract with its readers to tell them the truth just as quickly as possible, and the truth, unfortunately, is frequently that which brings disappointment and sorrow to the makers of a paper as well as to its readers.

The editor of a newspaper, if he appreciates the high responsibility of his vocation, feels that to publish the facts promptly and fearlessly and to express opinions honestly are a duty to which he is bound by an obligation as solemn and sacred as the oath of a judge on the bench. The nearer a newspaper approaches to such editorship, the closer it comes to enduring power and influence.

All this is so true that we heartily commend it to the earnest attention of our big metropolitan contemporaries. The duty that a newspaper editor owes to its readers goes far beyond the expression of his views on public questions, reaches farther than discussion of the facts and files higher above all the petty details of partisanship.

And yet, in the face of these fundamental facts, the readers of at least three, and perhaps four, of the great dailies of New York, if they have no other channels of information, are as profoundly ignorant of some of the most important political events of the year as if they lived in the middle of Africa. These readers do not know that there has been a great revival of genuine democracy—do not know that democrats in all the democratic states have laid aside all trifling controversies and come together in opposition to the single gold standard—do not even know that Alabama has been carried by the opponents of the British gold standard—do not know that the democrats of Illinois are declaring against the gold standard wherever county conventions are held—do not know that the people all over the country, wherever genuine democracy has a foothold, are demanding the restoration of silver.

In other words, the readers of the great morning dailies of New York are the victims of the policy of news suppression that is carried on in the interest of the money power. The news is carried to the editorial rooms of these papers by the press associations, but there it is deliberately suppressed and thrown into the waste basket, and their readers are left in a state of profound ignorance.

Now, whatever policy the great dailies of New York have in view it cannot be furthered by such suppression of the news as they are practicing. It is too narrow, too silly, too provincial to accomplish anything. It flies in the face of their profession. It is an attack on the very element on which they rely for support—the men who read the newspapers for the sake of the news that is in them.

Now, if the democrats of Missouri had declared their principles instead of reasserting their principles, the news would have been suppressed. The rank and file of the party—the honest voters—are rallying in opposition to the British gold standard and in favor of the restoration of silver as a part of the fundamental money of the country. They are rallying in behalf of their own interests and those of the people.

Once more we commend the remarks of our Birmingham contemporary to the attention of the great dailies of New York.

Fifty Years of Railroads.

Perhaps the most important agent of civilization is the locomotive. Indeed, so marvelous have been the miracles imputed to the iron horse that people, as a rule, are apt to overlook the fact that railway transportation is one of the exclusive products of the nineteenth century.

It is difficult to realize, so completely has the railroad become a part of the national domain, traversing the continent in all directions, spanning ranges and rivers and pushing its way through mountain gorges, that irresistibly the mind associates the railroad with the landscape and invests the one with the antiquity of the other.

As a matter of fact, however, railroads have been in existence for only a short while. One of the oldest lines in the United States is the Pennsylvania railroad and some astonishment may be provoked by the information that this gigantic system has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its birth.

Perhaps it may gratify the local pride of those who reside in this immediate section to know that Georgia was one of the first states in the union to adopt the locomotive as a means of transportation. The Georgia railroad was completed from Augusta to Atlanta just one year before the Pennsylvania railroad was commenced, while a charter was obtained from the legislature as far back as 1833. About the same time charters were granted to other corporations, including the Western and Atlantic railroad.

Recognizing the fact that steam had become the motive power of the age the citizens of Georgia were not long in giving to the world a practical demonstration of this conviction. Within a

few years not less than a dozen railroads were projected. Ever since that time Georgia has encouraged the building of railroads, and the agency of these machines is due in a large measure to the commercial prosperity which this section of the country has enjoyed.

But to widen the scope of vision. Fifty years ago this country was entirely too vast to be traversed by the ordinary stage coach. Extreme western territories were as far removed from the centers of population of the globe, while journeys across the continent were made at great sacrifices of personal convenience and frequently at the peril of the traveler. Between the remote sections of the country there existed no social or commercial intercourse; each section was ignorant of the other. Provincial customs sprang up which only served to increase this alienation and to emphasize the distance by which they were separated from each other. Without the railroad the United States would be as helpless as the Chinese empire. Through the agency of this marvelous force, however, the national domain has been subdued, people have commenced to mingle, provincial characteristics have disappeared and the population of the land has been converted into a happy and harmonious citizenship.

But still another fact remains to be considered. Without the locomotive the resources of this country would not be available in the markets of the world. Reducing the cost of transportation and as well the time required to make deliveries, the railroads convey to the seaports the agricultural and mineral products of the interior and enable this country to supply the world's markets. In the development of our national resources there has been no greater stimulus here perhaps than the railroad.

What the United States owes to the locomotive is a question that can never be fully answered.

The Same Mr. Akin.

Editor Constitution—I notice that a three or four column communication signed "T. Warren Akin" has been thrown upon an innocent public by the "official organ" of the secretary of the interior. This communication it dated Cartersville, Ga. I write to inquire if this T. Warren Akin is the same man who lived in Cartersville about three years ago, but who since then has occupied a lucrative position in the legal branch of the interior department under the patronage of Dr. F. R. Goulding, a southern minister and the author of "The Young Marooners."

Cartersville, Ga., April 16, 1896.
Yes, dear correspondent, the Mr. Akin who wrote the three or four column communication above referred to, is the same Mr. T. Warren Akin who for the past two or three years has been drawing his salary with due regularity from the interior department. Since most of the aforesaid Mr. Akin's time, during this period, has been spent in Washington, it would of course have been more proper had the communication been dated "Washington, D. C.," instead of "Cartersville, Ga." But there was a purpose, dear correspondent, in dating that communication Cartersville instead of Washington, and in eliminating any reference to the fact that its writer occupied a position which might lead the people to believe that his loyalty to the patronage power overshadowed his devotion to the party.

Just substitute "Washington, D. C." for "Cartersville, Ga." in the communication above referred to, dear correspondent, and then consider the communication in connection with the fact that its author is a zealous member of the noble band of federal office holders, and you will get at the milk of the account without any trouble.

We do not wish to be understood, however, as criticising Mr. Akin. It is not often that he slips his notch, but when he does he has some good excuse for it. There is nothing the matter with Mr. Akin—he's all right.

On Portico and Lawn.

At the celebration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson which occurred at Charlottesville, Va., last Monday, there was no jar in the ceremonies until Mr. Russell, representing Massachusetts, undertook to eulogize the single gold standard. His challenge was promptly taken up by Senator Daniel, of Virginia, who turned the tables on Mr. Russell in a way that must have been exceedingly gratifying to the large throng of democrats who gave dignity and importance to the celebration by their presence.

One feature of the reference to the money question attracted the attention of at least two of the newspaper correspondents who were reporting the memorial exercises, and we find allusions to it in The World and in The Herald of New York. The World says:

It was noticeable that, while Mr. Russell's golden words were being spoken at the portico, and a part of the Virginians on the lawn, the senator's silver oratory was cheered chiefly by the democrats.

The correspondent of The Herald makes this note of his observations: It was observed that the applause Governor Russell received came principally from the portico, where were gathered most of the democrats. The applause came from the gathering on the lawn, which was largely made up of Virginians.

On the portico, men holding federal offices, sitting in high places and cheek by jowl with the money power, applaud when the British gold standard is mentioned. On the lawn, the common people, the honest democrats, the sturdy farmers and business men—the men who create the wealth of the country—applaud when a true democrat recalls the doctrine of Jefferson and declares in favor of the restoration of silver as a part of the money of the constitution.

As it was at Jefferson's home, so it is in all parts of the country. The representatives of the money power, counting wealth that is still to be created by the tolling masses, applaud the results of the British gold standard. The gold owner, counting his hoard, and watching its value grow day by day, applauds the process by which he is enabled to rob the people of their hard earned substance so easily and so cheaply. Men in high places, who have bartered their honest convictions for the influence of office, applaud the British gold standard

and in response to the commands of their official superiors.

But out on the lawn, the tolling masses, the genuine democrats, the workers, the producers, the creators of all the wealth that the money power hoards so greedily, lift up their hands and voices and applaud when the chimney of genuine democratic principles—the follower of Thomas Jefferson—demands the restoration of silver which has been demonetized by the enemies of the people and of the democratic party.

So it goes—on portico and lawn. We thank heaven that the lawn is wide enough for honest democracy to stand on.

Southern Records.

On the 24th of this month a meeting will be held in Washington city for the purpose of organizing a Southern Historical Association.

The call for this meeting is signed by such distinguished men as Dr. Jabez L. S. Murray, Postmaster General William L. Wilson, Senator John T. Morgan, General Wade Hampton and Hon. M. C. Butler. Every one who is interested in the preservation of southern records is invited to attend this meeting at which a permanent organization will be considered.

Some one has observed that the reason why the southern people have not written more history is because they have been too busy making it. From the days of the revolution down to the present time the south has figured with brilliant distinction in the affairs of this nation. Patrick Henry, whose eloquence moved the patriots to strike for independence; Washington, who commanded the American forces, and Jefferson, who composed the declaration, were all southern men. So were Madison, the father of the constitution, Marshall, the ablest expounder of that instrument; Monroe, the author of the celebrated Monroe doctrine; Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, and nearly all the men who filled the presidential chair from the inauguration of Washington to the inauguration of Lincoln.

Besides these political honors the south acquired distinction in other contests. The cotton gin was invented by a southern man; the discovery of anaesthesia was likewise the achievement of southern research and experiment; while the invention of the sewing machine, ascribed by some to Elias Howe, sprang from the brain of Dr. F. R. Goulding, a southern minister and the author of "The Young Marooners."

Altogether there is no lack of material to keep a Southern Historical Association busy, and the movement is one that will receive the cordial support of the people of this section. Georgia herself lays claim to some distinction and her records will compare favorably with those of any state in the union.

In view of the distinguished southern men whose names are associated with this movement the effort to organize a Southern Historical Association will no doubt prove a successful as well as a patriotic undertaking.

A Notable Convert.

We upon to congratulate Mr. duBignon on his having come to a decision in favor of a senatorial primary. Mr. duBignon has for several months been an active candidate for the senate and has had abundant opportunity before this of letting the people know where he stood, but not until now has his position been definitely known. It has been suspected that he opposed the proposition to allow the democratic caucus to give direct expression to their choice for senator. Mr. duBignon's home organ, The Savannah Press, not only opposed a senatorial primary for June 6th, but it violently assaulted the proposition to hold a senatorial primary at any time this year. And Mr. duBignon, it will be remembered, is a member of the democratic state executive committee. He was present at the time Judge Crisp's letter suggesting a senatorial primary—there was no date mentioned and no suggestion of an early primary in that letter—was read to the committee, and that was an excellent opportunity for the gentleman from Chatham to have expressed his approval of such primary action; but instead of doing so he figured prominently with the opponents of the proposition. Then again, about three weeks ago, while in Macon, Mr. duBignon was interviewed by the correspondent of the official organ of the secretary of the interior, and when asked what was his opinion on the question of a senatorial primary, stated that he had no opinion to express on the subject.

In view of these facts, then, it is a matter of special felicitation that Mr. duBignon now joins in the popular demand that the people shall have an opportunity to say who their senator shall be, and his conversion is a striking testimonial to the strength of the demand. As to the plea of giving the people time to educate themselves on the financial question, but little need be said. If there is any one subject that has been widely discussed during the past three or four years it is this financial question. The people have been studying and thinking for themselves, and there is probably not a man in the state of Georgia who is not as well prepared to vote on this question today as he ever will be. The politicians may be blind to this fact, but it is a fact, nevertheless. This plea for more time is too transparent to fool anybody.

Again we congratulate Mr. duBignon and welcome him to the ranks of those who believe the people have the right to say who shall represent Georgia in the senate of the United States.

In the meantime we suggest that increase in population is not the only way in which New York may be greater than she now is. Greater New York is a larger sense than mere numbers is within the range of possibilities. New York may be greater by being more virtuous, by drinking less whisky, by decreasing her annual crop of divorcees, by her example of that sturdy Englishman who is still the pride of Great Britain. As a compliment to Senator Morrill the chaplain's prayer is being said for him.

Most of these immigrants have come from Italy. Only a few days ago a steamer from Genoa and Naples reached New York with 1,400 Italians on board. Many of them were wretchedly clothed and lacked even the necessary means to provide themselves with food after landing. Another steamer from Naples brought over 1,000 more of the same class of immigrants.

Some Italian Immigrants.

Never before has pauper immigration become so obnoxious as during the present year and the figures are somewhat alarming. Most of these immigrants have come from Italy. Only a few days ago a steamer from Genoa and Naples reached New York with 1,400 Italians on board. Many of them were wretchedly clothed and lacked even the necessary means to provide themselves with food after landing. Another steamer from Naples brought over 1,000 more of the same class of immigrants.

It is the kind of Greater New York we are all praying for.

Last Monday Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who is the oldest man in public life, celebrated the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth. Senator Morrill entered the army forty years ago, being in the prime of life at that time. After spending twelve years in the house he was elected to the senate in 1867 and has ever since been a member of that body. Still in the full possession of all his faculties, he recalls the example of that sturdy Englishman who is still the pride of Great Britain. As a compliment to Senator Morrill the chaplain's prayer is being said for him.

of the immigration commissioner, over 10,000 Italians, most of them pauper immigrants, have landed on these shores within the last three months. In addition to those who have already crossed the water, thousands are waiting on the other side to make the trip. The volume of immigration is limited only by the number and capacity of the boats plying between New York and the Italian peninsula.

The number of immigrants admitted since the first of this year from Italy is greater than the total immigration from that country during a period of fifty years from 1820 to 1870.

What is the occasion of this Italian exodus? One reason is found in the domestic and foreign troubles from which the Italian government has suffered during the last few months. Having found it a difficult matter to make a living in their native land these paupers are not willing to go to a government which has only given them a bare existence. Poverty is not a congenial soil for patriotism and for this reason the Italian paupers prefer the shores of America to the sacrifices of the field of battle.

If not the only explanation of this exodus from home the present situation in Italy is perhaps the strongest reason for the present influx. At this time no special inducement is offered by this country and pauper immigration from other lands has almost entirely ceased. Wages in this country at present are small and the demand for labor is extremely tight. With the increase of paupers brought about by this tidal wave of immigration, the situation in New York is one that calls for grave consideration.

Of course, some of these immigrants are good people, but the majority of them are worthless mendicants whose only purpose in coming to America is simply to earn a precarious living. The better class of Italians, those who would make good citizens and add to the stock of national virtue, are not the ones who are leaving home at this critical time, but are those who are true to their country in the hour of her need and peril. Hence, America has little to gain and much to fear from this tide of immigration.

Something should be done. Without a re-enforcement from Europe this country has paupers enough of her own. Perhaps it would not be a bad idea to spend their back home, Italy needs the support of her pauper citizens as well as of her princes.

Mr. Bartlett Misquoted.

To those who know Hon. Charles L. Bartlett, congressman of the sixth Georgia district, no explanation of a statement made in a recent New York paper is necessary, for its absurdity was, of course, apparent to everybody. In a poll made by The New York World Mr. Bartlett was placed in the list of those who favored a third term for Mr. Cleveland.

Of course, Congressman Bartlett never said anything that would warrant such a statement. On the contrary he is one of those who has opposed with all the strength in his power the single gold standard policy of the present administration, and as he himself states he will oppose the nomination for the presidency of any man who represents that policy.

But here is a telegram from Mr. Bartlett which states his position: Washington, D. C., April 16.—To The Constitution: Please say for me that any statement made by the New York World that I favor a third term is absolutely untrue. An unalterably opposed to it. Have always been in favor of the adoption of a free silver platform and nomination of a free silver candidate at Chicago for president.

C. L. BARTLETT.

The cuckoo has a conviction fit when The Constitution said the other day that the opponents of a single gold standard would control the democratic national convention. We can go further than this today and say that the democratic convention will demand the restoration of silver and that no man who favors the single gold standard will be nominated. If the cuckoo don't want to have any more conviction fits let them take a dose of genuine democracy. That will cure them.

Chairman Harity wants the gold contractionists to go to work more systematically and energetically. They had a good deal of system, energy, muzzled editors, dubdub and money in Missouri—and Chairman Harity can find out what happened by reading some paper that prints the news.

The New York papers continue to place Georgia in the doubtful column on the money question. This shows how up to date they are in their able news departments.

According to Secretary Smith and his "official organ," the democrats of Alabama and Missouri are all populists.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Chicago is beginning to smile at what she is pleased to call the "failure of New York to rival her," referring to the proposed consolidation of New York, Long Island City and Brooklyn. Discussing the situation The Chicago Times-Herald says, in a recent editorial:

"It will still be known as plain New York. The ambitions of the Gothamites to swell out to Chicago size are not to be gratified this year. Greater New York will be a radiant dream, the realization of which is indefinitely postponed by the veto of the sentimental majority of New York and Brooklyn. The pretty metropolis of Manhattan will continue to maintain its proud prestige as the principal way station on Chancery Depeux's railroad."

In the meantime we suggest that increase in population is not the only way in which New York may be greater than she now is. Greater New York is a larger sense than mere numbers is within the range of possibilities. New York may be greater by being more virtuous, by drinking less whisky, by decreasing her annual crop of divorcees, by her example of that sturdy Englishman who is still the pride of Great Britain. As a compliment to Senator Morrill the chaplain's prayer is being said for him.

WHAT THE PAPERS ARE SAYING.

Congressman Crisp will have a narrow over in the race for the senate, so far as the indorsement of a majority of the democracy of Georgia is concerned, that is equivalent to an election, says The Savannah Progress. Even those who oppose Mr. Crisp for the senate admit that he will be elected by an unprecedented majority, and will have no opposition in the democratic ranks when the time for the election draws near.

As to Misleading Figures.

Mr. Smith is only following the lead of Secretary Carlisle, Josiah Patterson and Chase, gold standard men in making misleading statements, says The Jackson, Tennessee, Sun, speaking of Secretary Smith's silver statements. When his statement was first made in reference to the number of silver dollars coined prior to 1873, the friends of silver all over the country called attention to the misleading nature of the figures. It looks like the gold standard men are afraid to tell the whole truth. They need not let this trouble them in the least, for the people are studying the question and will be thoroughly posted by November. The better they understand the true facts and the gold standard, the more they will see that the stronger they are for free coinage.

Bolstering a Bad Cause.

From The Jackson, Miss., Ledger.
When newspapers or newspaper correspondents are compelled to resort to lying to bolster up a cause, demonstrate instead of it. Notwithstanding the fact that it was well known Saturday night that Johnston had carried Alabama, the gold standard supporters correspondents, in their disregard of the facts, sent out a batch of misrepresentations that Clarke had carried the state. Why resort to this lying?

A Truthful Diagnosis.

From The Covington Star.
The free coinage of silver sentiment is steadily gaining not only in the United States, but throughout the entire world. That's what they did. When The Atlanta Journal, the next day after the battle, concedes Johnston a victory in Alabama, the free silver hosts must have completely routed the goldbugs.

Silver Straddle at St. Louis.

From The Washington Post.
It is predicted in various quarters that the St. Louis convention will straddle silver and try to withdraw attention from the issue by waging a hot false fight. Another straddle would only make the issue more prominent. It will have to be squarely faced in this presidential year, however, desirable it may be. One campaign may not settle it definitely, but it will stay at the front until it reaches a final settlement, and its disruptive influence will increase with every effort to dodge or straddle it.

Not Enough Victims of the Law.

From The New York Times.
There is a deplorable lack of criminals and promptness in bringing criminals to justice. The term of the law is too long, and the punishment is too light. The council of the city will have to be located in the city. The council of the city will have to be located in the city. The council of the city will have to be located in the city.

A Boy to Mill.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.
In regard to Hon. Hoke Smith and that Georgia politician, the administration seems to have made the mistake of sending a boy to mill.

How Quay Gets "Indorsements."

Headlines in Philadelphia Record.
Montgomery Sticks to Quay—McKinley's Ballots Were All Ignored by Election Boards.

Silver's Victory in Alabama.

From The Times-Democrat.
The defeat of the "sound money" candidate, Clarke, in Alabama is more complete than was at first announced. The "sound money" supporters were inclined to claim that Clarke was elected, and that they had won a great victory in Alabama, although the returns showed the contrary. Fuller returns prove the silver men's victory to be more complete and greater than expected. They have carried the vote of the counties and have an overwhelming majority for their candidate, Johnston. The "sound money" support was located principally in the large towns, but even there it was by no means as strong as expected. Outside of the towns it was all one way.

It is the same old story told wherever the people get a chance to express their views on the financial question, and the politicians are unable to conceal or sidetrack it or prevent a popular vote. It is doubtful if the people will benefit them much longer for the people will no longer be hoodwinked in this matter, and will insist upon having the question brought before them and voting on it.

Silver Is Growing.

From The Denver Times.
The financial policy

VENABLES HAVE A NEW PLAN

They Make the City Another New City Hall Proposition.

SHORTER LEASE CALLED FOR

Designed To Meet Mayor King's Objections to the First Offer.

TO GIVE OUR IDLE MEN EMPLOYMENT

New Offer Is Made to Satisfy All and To Give the City a Handsome Home.

Venable Bros. have made a new city hall proposition to the council.

The new offer is designed to meet the objections of Mayor King and the members of the council who do not favor the former proposition, which was vetoed by the mayor.

The terms of the new offer appear to be more satisfactory to the majority of the council than the first proposition, which was vetoed by the mayor.

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RAILROAD SALE NOW A CERTAINTY

Marionetta and North Georgia Must Again Go Under the Hammer.

WILL IT BRING UPSET PRICE?

The Original Decree Must Now Be Executed.

VAIN EFFORT TO RAISE \$100,000 IN NEW YORK

Much Speculation on the Possible Outcome of the Case—Purchaser Carmichael Is Absent.

The Marionetta and North Georgia railroad must again be sold at public auction.

The purchasers have failed to meet the \$100,000 payment which was due on Wednesday.

It is said that a vigorous effort was made yesterday in New York to raise the money, but that it met with failure.

The general opinion was that the money would not be forthcoming and that the \$100,000 price would not be offered on Thursday, thus forcing another sale.

Should this happen the road will not bring \$100,000. It is estimated that the property, first and last, has cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

When the road was sold last November it brought \$250,000, and \$250,000 was the amount deposited when the sale was made.

The first payment, \$250,000, was due in March. It was reduced to \$100,000 by a decree of Judge Newman, and the time was extended until April 15th.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company, of New York, through its attorney, Mr. Julian T. Davies, of this city, has gone to New York, and asked protection from the New York courts for the money loaned to the purchasers.

He filed an interpleur and brought suit against Newman, Erb, H. A. V. Post, H. K. MacHarz and Thomas Carmichael, Mr. Davies enjoining them from transferring the bond or from doing anything to prejudice the rights of the Gate City National Bank.

Mr. Carmichael has been called to England on business and his absence and the fact that the bank is in liquidation has caused a great deal of trouble.

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AN AMERICAN IMPRISONED.

DR. A. J. DIAZ HELD BY CUBAN AUTHORITIES.

No Cause Assigned for His Arrest in the Brief Cable Dispatch Received Here.

Dr. A. J. Diaz, corresponding secretary of the Baptist home mission board, received a cablegram yesterday, informing him that Rev. A. J. Diaz had been imprisoned in Havana.

Dr. Diaz is the superintendent of the missions of the Southern Baptist convention in Cuba. He is an American citizen; a man of great energy and a powerful preacher, and is well known throughout the United States.

Secretary of State Olney has been advised by wire of his imprisonment. The home mission board, which is located in Atlanta, has for some time been apprehensive for the safety of its missionaries. It had been understood that should they deem it advisable to leave Cuba they would come over to Florida. Some of them are already in Tampa and Key West.

Dr. Diaz was imprisoned more than once before on account of his religious teachings, but he has always been released when the United States authorities requested it.

The news of his imprisonment will cause anxiety among his friends in this country, but his associates here are confident that the authorities at Washington will act promptly to secure his release.

The cause of his arrest is not known, as no details were specified in the brief cable announcing his imprisonment.

Dr. Diaz spent several days in Atlanta during the exposition, being the guest of Dr. E. L. Connally.

He has been several times in both the First and Second Baptist churches of this city.

He has long since retired from active business life, but during that time he did everything for the bettering and advancement of Atlanta and her citizens. He has been at the head of numerous successful enterprises and is looked upon as the most level-headed business man in this section.

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EIGHTY-EIGHT TODAY

Hon. Jonathan Norcross Will Celebrate His Birthday.

HAS BEEN ILL, BUT IS BETTER

Is One of Atlanta's Oldest Citizens and Has Been a Leading Citizen.

Hon. Jonathan Norcross, one of the pioneer citizens of this city, celebrates his eighty-eighth birthday today.

Mr. Norcross is one of the very oldest inhabitants of Atlanta and has the love and admiration of every one who knows him. He is at present confined to his bed suffering with the weakness of old age. For a time he was very low and grave doubts were expressed as to his recovery, but he is now on the mend and at last reports was doing better.

Mr. Norcross is a northerner, having been born in Charleston, Me., but his sympathies were and are with the south and his love for Georgia and Atlanta is something wonderful.

Fifty-two years ago, when the Gate City was known as Marietta, and was only a lonely little village, Mr. Norcross came here and started into business. He rose rapidly and by his persistent, hard work and force of character soon became the leading man of the town. He was elected mayor in the year 1850. At that time Atlanta had a population of about 5,000 people.

When Mr. Norcross came here there were no railroads in this neighborhood. He wisely elected him. He did more hard work while in that office and by his undaunted courage succeeded in eliminating the worst of the rougher class of people who were at that time in and about the city.

He was through Mr. Norcross, that the charter of the first bank ever established here was obtained. It was called the Atlanta bank.

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Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

RUNAWAY BOYS.

Two Young Lads Mysteriously Disappear from Home.

URCHINS PLAY PRODIGALS

Were Tired of School and Wanted Work—Probably Located in Alabama—They Jump Freight Trains.

Little Jimmie Conn, who ran away from his home at the corner of West Fifth street and Hemphill avenue Wednesday morning, has been practically located and will probably be brought back to Atlanta some time today.

News has been received by the boy's father that Jimmie was seen to alight from a freight train in Anniston, Ala., Wednesday night in company with another boy about the same age. The couple were not caught, however, and are now exposed to the wrath of the Southern Railway.

The relatives of the young prodigal kept the wires busy all day yesterday trying to locate him, and almost every station and telegraph office in Alabama and Georgia has been notified to wire immediately if the boys are seen.

The fellow supposed to be with Jimmie is Bert Woolbright, who makes his living by delivering papers for one of the afternoon dailies. Bert is said to be a wild little chap and it is thought that he has influenced young Conn to leave his home.

Woolbright has neither mother nor father, and for some time has been dissatisfied with his home relations. He has threatened to run away several times, and when his big brother gave him a severe whipping the other day for some little misdemeanor Jimmie and Bert have seemingly never seen personal friends, and it is a matter of much wonder why they should have left together. They were seen to board a Southern Railway train for Birmingham Wednesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock and there was not a cent of money on them. They are bound for, or why they left, is a matter of mystery to their relatives.

There is no boy in Atlanta who has a happier home than Jimmie Conn. Mr. Conn is a prominent member of the local police force and cannot ascribe any reason for the action of his boy.

Jimmie left his home as usual last Wednesday morning with his books and sold his mother that he was going to school. After about an hour's study he informed his father that he was sick and was excused on the pretense of going home. A few minutes later Bert Woolbright put up with Jimmie and the two boys were seen to board a freight train for Birmingham.

Jimmie is fifteen years old, has dark brown eyes, rather slender, freckled face and red-headed.

Thousands have tested the great building-up power of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have found renewed strength, vigor and vitality in its use.

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ATLANTA, 15-17 Whitehall St.

WASHINGTON, Cor. 7th and E Sts., N. W.

BALTIMORE, Manufactory, 213 W. German St.

We were never before in such thorough and complete readiness for Spring and Summer trade. Every stock in the house perfect at every point—not a skip, skimp or sag anywhere.

"Our own make"—that's the sesame of success. Our own designs. Many improvements over Clothing now being offered. We have made a study of how to produce the best, most elegant and most fashionable. The lowest-priced Suit as neat and bright as the most expensive.

\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.

The foregoing prices command our choicest Ready-to-wear Suits. The same figures are current in all stores, but remember that qualities elsewhere are from 25 to 35 per cent inferior to ours.

Do you know why? Because 'round-down dealers have to include the middleman's, wholesaler's or jobber's profit. We buy the cloth from the mill, manufacture it into Clothing and sell direct to the retail buyer or wearer. Easy to comprehend our power and understand the position that enables us to save you from one-quarter to one-third.

No other firm in the South can compete with us on Clothing that is dependable, rich and absolutely stylish.

In regard to elegance, variety, economy and popularity the Boys' department is not a jot or iota behind the Men's.

TO PUSH THE BILL

Colonel Candler and Officers to Appear Before the Council.

WANT UNCLE SAM'S BUILDING

Will Ask the Mayor and Members of Council to Take the Matter Up. What Colonel Candler Says.

Colonel John S. Candler and several officers of the Fifth Georgia regiment will appear before the general council at their next meeting in the interest of the bill now pending before congress to turn over the government building at the exposition grounds to the state militia for use as an armory.

A committee will also go before President Stewart Woodson, of the Chamber of Commerce, requesting that body to take action in regard to the bill. Since the matter was introduced by Congressman Livingston the officers here have been hard at work, and will give the measure hearty support.

For a long time the military organizations of this city have been eager for an armory in which all of the companies could meet, and which would be the combined headquarters of the whole regiment. It was proposed when the idea came that a new depot would be built, to purchase the site where the carshed now stands and use this for a place to build the big armory. When the exposition closed, however, and the government building was vacated, a better opportunity showed itself and the officers of the Fifth were not slow to take advantage of it. Colonel Candler was first to make the proposition. A meeting of the officers was held and a committee was appointed to take charge of the question and push it as much as possible. Congressman Livingston was communicated with, and a bill ready introduced a bill calling upon the government board to turn the structure over to the regiment.

It is the plan of the officers of the Fifth to have the building removed to the city. It is said that where it is now located is far out for all practical purposes. Should the bill be passed, a lot will be leased in the city and the building erected on it.

What Colonel Candler Says. Colonel Candler is very much interested over the success of the bill introduced by Mr. Livingston.

"I shall go before council at their next session," he said, "and ask the mayor and members of that body to address letters to the authorities in Washington, calling upon them to favor the measure. I will also ask President Woodson, of the Chamber of Commerce, to take the matter up. It will be a great stroke for the Fifth if we are able to obtain the building. It is thoroughly adapted for the purpose. There will be ample room for the companies to store their arms and paraphernalia. In addition to this, there will be a large space which can be used as a drill-room."

"There will be no trouble in moving the building. It was constructed, as you will remember, with the idea of removing it. The council pays out the money for the rent of armories more money than it would take to move the building. In fact, it is a matter of fact that the city should be interested in securing this building. I hope that Congressman Livingston will be successful."

PRETTY GIRLS ENTERTAIN.

Young Ladies at Browning Hall Give a Splendid Entertainment.

The entertainment given by the girls of the high school yesterday afternoon and last night, was a most successful one. The program was rendered in a way that vastly pleased the large audience present. The program consisted of a variety of songs, recitations, and plays. The girls of the high school, under the direction of Miss Clara Hancock, semi-solo, Miss Kate Darby, recitation, Miss Carrie Eckert, solo, and Miss Jane Jones, solo. At the conclusion of the program there was a clipping party and light refreshments were served.

THE BELL HIT OFTEN.

A Number of Small Blazes Kept the Fire Department Busy.

The fire department was kept busy answering alarms yesterday, but all of the blazes were small ones and very little damage was done.

At 2 o'clock in the morning the fire lighters were called from their beds by a fire that had started in a Chinese laundry and a millinery shop on Edgewood street. The fire was extinguished, but the place was gutted before the firemen could get to the scene.

Shortly before 3 o'clock a telephone alarm called the firemen to the corner of Edgewood and Peachtree streets. The fire was on the roof of a house occupied by Mrs. J. M. White. The damage was slight.

In response to a telephone alarm received shortly before 4 o'clock the firemen went to the corner of Peters and Beermann streets. This time the alarm came from a fire in a house on the corner of Peachtree and 22nd streets. The fire was on the roof of a house occupied by Mrs. J. M. White. The damage was slight.

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Damage Suit Will Hear. The damage suit of Mrs. Virginia Klontz against the Southern railway for \$25,000 for the death of her husband, D. A. Klontz, who was killed by a train on the Georgia coast, was heard yesterday in the county court. The case was argued by Judge Newman and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The damages were \$25,000.

Ballroom Cottage Prayer Meeting. The railroad cottage prayer meeting, just started by the railroad Young Men's Christian Association, are awake and are full of promise for the future. Another meeting will be held tonight at the home of Mr. J. M. Latimer, 341 South Pryor street. The meeting will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

The only scientific cure for the tobacco habit. Baco-Curo. Cures when all other remedies fail. (Write for proof.)

Doesn't depend on the will power of the user. It is the Cure, Vegetable and harmless. Directions are clear: "Take the Baco-Curo as directed until Baco-Curo notifies you to stop."

Is the Original Written Contract. It is the only written contract that refunds your money if it fails to cure.

Does the Curing. Its Competitors do not. Investigate Baco-Curo before you buy any remedy for the tobacco habit.

The U. S. Courts have just decided that BACO-CURO is what it pretends to be.

WHICH DO YOU WANT? A CURE OR A SUBSTITUTE. One box \$1.00 (three boxes and guaranteed cure) \$2.50. All drug stores, Baco-Curo Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

SOCIETY NEWS.

The Young Ladies' Lunch Club met yesterday at the residence of Miss Minnie Fontaine. The occasion was a compliment to Miss Lulu Thomas, who is a member of the club, and so soon to make her home in Alabama. The table decorations were entirely of pink, the flowers used being of that shade and the tapers adorned by shades of pink and white silk. The menu cards bore appropriate quotations in gold letters, and in their delicate sentiments were the subject of much pleasure and merriment.

The guests invited to meet Miss Thomas were: Miss Reed, Miss Cabanis, Miss Julia Clarke, Mrs. Frank Meador, Miss Lucy Ford, Miss Goldsmith, Lillie Goldsmith, Miss Howard and Miss Cabel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Rand, of Boston, are among the prominent people registered at the Aragon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bell, of the Aragon, will spend the summer in New Jersey.

There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the Women's Club at 10 o'clock sharp this morning in the club-rooms. Full attendance is requested.

Miss Minnie Cabanis has returned home. Mrs. Orme Campbell left for her summer home near Marietta yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Grant-Jackson will spend the next few days in Savannah.

Mrs. Ben Wyllie entertains the Euchre Club this afternoon.

The literary committee of the Grady Hospital Auxiliary, of which Miss Kathleen Jones is chairman, has met with the greatest success in soliciting free subscriptions for the hospital. The North American Review has given a year's subscription. Current Literature has given a two-year subscription and Short Stories at half price.

The new magazine, The Illustrator, has given a year's subscription and there have been many similar generous favors from other leading publications.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Beck give a dinner party Saturday evening in honor of Captain and Mrs. E. L. Tyler.

Dr. and Mrs. George Harris entertain the Heart Club tonight.

Miss Moretz, of Danville, Va., is the guest of Mrs. Arnold, on Washington street.

Captain and Mrs. Lowry are expected home from New York Monday.

A large party of Eufaula people will attend the Tullis-Hall wedding.

Miss Frances Reed, of Easton, who has been the guest of Miss Nash, has returned home.

A telegram received by Mrs. Samuel Stocking yesterday announced that Mr. Harry Wrenn was better.

Mr. Louis Rawson has returned home after spending the winter in New Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Hill McKenzie, of Montana, are in the city at the residence of Mr. George McKenney, 181 West Peachtree. It will be gratifying to their many friends to know that they will in future reside in Atlanta.

Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. J. M. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. White were united in marriage by Rev. Mr. Martin, and Rev. Cook.

The ushers were the only attendants. Mr. W. A. Sargent, Mr. Will Pharr, Mr. Milton Williams, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Frank Nichols and Mr. John W. Ward were the ushers.

Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom were driven to the home of the bride's father, where an informal reception was held.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are now at home to their friends at 10 Jones avenue.

Two of the most charming visitors at the Aragon this season are Misses Fred and Agnes Larson of Chicago. The Misses Larson are en route to Brunswick to spend the summer with the family of Captain and Mrs. J. M. White.

A performance of Jerome K. Jerome's latest production, "Sunset," will be given for the benefit of the Young Ladies Auxiliary of the Grady Hospital, at the Aragon, on Saturday night, April 19th.

Members of the cast, Misses Jennie Dittler, Stella Steinheiser and Ruby Elchberg, Simon Freitag, Al Fox and Frank Mayer, are rehearsing daily for the performance.

Professor P. C. Carter, a distinguished artist from New Orleans, is in the city tonight, giving a series of lectures at the Lyceum.

Augusta, Ga., April 15.—(Special.)—The marriage at high noon yesterday in St. James church of Miss Sallie Howell and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grady Parks was an occasion of much interest to many friends.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Warren Candler, president of Emory college, assisted by Rev. Luke Johnson, pastor of the First Baptist church.

Among friends from a distance who came to be present at the wedding, were Mrs. John S. Parks, Mr. Charles Parks, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tuttle and Miss Marion Tuttle of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Parks, of Savannah.

Mr. and Mrs. Parks left immediately for Charlotte, N. C., and from there will visit Richmond, Danville, Washington and Baltimore. The bride is the youngest son of the late Rev. H. H. Parks, a prominent minister in the Methodist church. He holds a responsible position with the Georgia railroad.

Covington, Ga., April 15.—(Special.)—For a long time Covington has been a quiet town, but yesterday it was a scene of great excitement. At almost the same hour, 10 a. m., wedding bells were in the air and the town was filled with guests.

The wedding was a most successful one, and the bride and groom were most happily united. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Warren Candler, president of Emory college, assisted by Rev. Luke Johnson, pastor of the First Baptist church.

Among friends from a distance who came to be present at the wedding, were Mrs. John S. Parks, Mr. Charles Parks, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tuttle and Miss Marion Tuttle of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Parks, of Savannah.

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The wedding was a most successful one, and the bride and groom were most happily united. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Warren Candler, president of Emory college, assisted by Rev. Luke Johnson, pastor of the First Baptist church.

Among friends from a distance who came to be present at the wedding, were Mrs. John S. Parks, Mr. Charles Parks, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tuttle and Miss Marion Tuttle of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Parks, of Savannah.

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THEY ARE AT WORK

Religious Revivals Being Held in Many of the Prominent Churches.

MUCH GOOD IS BEING DONE

Many Have Professed Conversion and Joined the Church—A Grand Religious Awakening.

Nearly all the prominent churches in the city are conducting successful revivals as a result of the religious wave that swept over Atlanta during the Sam Jones meetings. The several pastors have been anxious to reap the fruits of the great revival series of meetings that has ever been held in this city, and notwithstanding the fact that many of the churches have been closed for some time, the work has been going on with much success.

The revivals have been going on for several weeks—in fact, some of the churches have been holding services ever since the close of the Jones meetings. A few of the pastors have been assisted by other ministers, but in most of the churches they have been laboring by themselves.

An unmistakable religious wave has swept over the city and its effect is noticeable in many business and society circles. The churches are sure to profit by the change, as in the near future large numbers of converts will no doubt connect themselves with some religious organization.

At the First Methodist. The services at the First Methodist have been going on since the close of the Jones meetings. The church has been holding services ever since the close of the Jones meetings. The church has been holding services ever since the close of the Jones meetings.

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THE PASSING THROUGH.

Captain W. G. Raoul, president of the Mexican National, came down yesterday on the Southern's limited.

"We have cars from probably seventy different states waiting at Fitzgerald to be unloaded," said Major A. F. Furr, traffic manager of the Georgia and Alabama road, yesterday. "He came up for two or three days and registered at the Kimball."

"That is the best kind of evidence of the growth of the colony. Our little station here looks like the freight yard of a western road. We have cars there from many of the western lines. The people are still coming, too, and just to think that last December there was not a house at Fitzgerald. Now it is a busy little city with 3,000 population. Everybody who comes down prospecting admits that he finds things just as we represented them before he came, where there is a lot of business just what the situation is and then when one comes down to see for himself he is not disappointed. This colony movement is really beginning to show its head."

"I have been all round over the state recently and I find the people everywhere looking for the 'new thing' or 'new thing' as Mr. W. E. Algee yesterday. "In Columbus, Macon, Augusta and Rome and such cities where there are the most people, I found a strong religious sentiment. Many a gold standard advocate is going to vote for him, because he is a representative and able man. Honesty, I found, was a few who were for any one else than Judge Crisp. A good many single gold standard voters are not holding out for any one but Crisp. I found that the people are really for a June primary and all of them want to vote for United States senator. Hereafter, the politicians have elected the senators but the people are about to get a chance now."

Mrs. M. L. Myrick came up from American yesterday and spent a few hours in the city. Mrs. Myrick is a warm supporter of Judge Crisp, and her paper, the American Times-Recorder, is one of the brightest silver dailies in the state.

Traffic Manager Glover, of the Seaboard, is at the Kimball. He is in the regular army, came up from New Orleans yesterday with his family. They will spend the summer in and around Atlanta.

Walter C. Hartbridge, of Savannah, was here yesterday. He is one of the younger members of the Georgia Young Men's Christian association. He is a member of congress from the first district for several years and was one of the most popular men in the Georgia Young Men's Christian association. He is a member of congress from the first district for several years and was one of the most popular men in the Georgia Young Men's Christian association.

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